

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

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THIS publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER,

and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1836.

PROGRESS OF THE SILK BUSINESS.

Concord Silk Company.—A company was formed last June, in the town of Concord, New Hampshire, with a capital of \$75,000 for the purpose of carrying on the Silk culture extensively. The company has purchased a farm consisting of 250 acres, for which they paid \$4,000. They have an agent who resides on the farm, and manages it under control of a president and board of Directors. The farm is situated very eligibly about 2½ miles from the town of Concord. The company have already planted 4,000 trees and intend to add a much greater number next spring. As the land will be cultivated for other purposes, the trees have been set out 15 feet by 6, which gives nearly 500 to the acre. The past season the land occupied by the trees was planted in potatoes and yielded about 150 bushels to the acre without any manure except a small quantity of plaster of paris. They intend to commence feeding about 100,000 worms next season.

If the company desire to make a profitable business of their enterprise they should have planted their trees in the hedge form, as the same quantity of ground will yield twice the quantity of foliage, and is much easier gathered than when planted as standard trees.

The New Jersey Silk Manufacturing Company.—We perceive by an extract from a letter published in the *Belvidere Apollo*, that an application has been made to the legislature by the citizens of Warren County, New Jersey, for an act of incorporation for a company under the above name, whose object is to cultivate and manufacture silk in all its various branches,—thus, adds the letter, “when this company commence operations, a market will be opened at home for all cocoons, which our farmers’ wives and daughters may raise.” Its capital is to be \$300,000.

A Patriotic Enterprise.—We learn from the United States Gazette, that Mr. Pierce of Philadelphia, has at his place, in Mount Airy, near Germantown, about eight acres of ground, fully supplied with the white mulberry trees, upwards of six thousand of which will be large enough in the spring for the use of worms. It is, we learn, Mr. Pierce’s intention to increase the size of his mulberry plantation.

We know nothing of this gentleman personally, but we most sincerely congratulate him on his publicspirited undertaking, and wish him, with all the cordial good feeling of which we are susceptible, entire success: but of that he is certain; for that generous spirit of enlarged enterprise that has induced him to engage in this business, will ensure it to him. The example he has set his neighbours and countrymen, will exert a moral influence that will not only secure to him present respect and esteem, but will entitle him to the gratitude of posterity. The time is not distant when men will feel proud in establishing their claims to being pioneers in this good work, as it will entitle them to the name of public benefactors; for whose pretensions to that title can be stronger than those of him, who was amongst the earliest to practically engage in a business, which will be, in 20 years from this, capable of increasing the products of the land as many millions of dollars, and of giving employment to thousands and tens of thousands of destitute widows and their fatherless children.

Atlantic Silk Company.—A company has been recently formed at Nantucket, Massachusetts, whose object is the immediate establishment of a silk manufactory, in connexion ultimately with measures for the production of the raw material by means of mulberry plantations, cocooneries, &c. They contemplate commencing with between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

A company has been incorporated by the legislature of Ohio, who intend to enter into the silk business extensively.

Sir John Sinclair, Bart. died at Edinburg, in the latter part of December, aged 82 years. He was a member of the Privy Council of Great

Britain, and had written upwards of 100 volumes on Agriculture, Finances, the Influence of Climate, &c. It may be truly said, that no man of the present age has done more good to the world than has this eminent individual. His principles of husbandry will live throughout all time, and entitle him to the appellation of being a benefactor of mankind. How sweetly the mind treasures the recollection of one whose reputation, like that of Sir John Sinclair’s, has been earned by deeds of virtue—whose genius and talents were exerted in successful efforts to improve the condition of his species—to add to their moral and physical comforts, and to elevate the character of the tillers of the earth.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

In our 38th number, after stating the fact that the seedsman of our establishment had failed in obtaining seed of this valuable tree from France, we expressed the hope that the nurserymen throughout the United States, would appropriate the largest of their trees to the purpose of raising seed. Since which we have seen several intimations that the seed of the *morus multicaulis* would not produce a tree like its parent. However sincerely these fears may be indulged in, and we do not doubt they are sincere, we do not believe that they are well grounded; indeed, we do know from the best authority, that the seed of the *morus multicaulis* will produce its like; and why should it not? Is it not as distinct a species of the mulberry, as the black, red, or white, or any other? Does not the seed of each of these produce plants identical in all their characteristics with their respective originals? No one will doubt this, because there are a million of witnesses to prove the fact. Then why should we withhold the possession of a like capacity from the *Morus Multicaulis*? Is it because the demand is great, price high, and policy might indicate the propriety of keeping up the idea that they cannot be propagated from the seed? The tree is a stranger of some 8 or 9 years standing in our country, wholly unknown to ninety-nine hundredths of our population, and of course the chance of keeping up the delusion that the seed will not produce its kind, is a good one. But the fact stands opposed to the assertion; for trees, the same in every particular, have been raised

ed in this city from seed grown also in Baltimore. If the demand for the trees could be supplied by the means of propagation used at present, then no necessity for a resort to seed would exist; but when the increased and increasing call for the plant, from all directions of our country cannot be met, and there is no likelihood that the supply for ten years, in the old way of cuttings and layers, can be made equal to the consumption, we hold it that duty and patriotism alike point to the course we have suggested. The prosperity of a whole country should not be retarded in its march by any considerations of personal aggrandizement—the growth of a great staple commodity should not be held in check to gratify the cupidity of any set of men.

There is no necessity for sending to China for seed, if our own people are guided by a proper spirit of patriotism. We have the tree here—it has borne fruit, and from that fruit plants of the genuine *Morus Multicaulis* kind have been vegetated. What more is asked? Why then should the modes of propagating be confined and limited? Why should not *all* the mediums of multiplying the plants be resorted to? The seed can be sent by mail, and the tree can thus be made to reach districts of our country that there are no means of sending either cuttings or trees to; and if there were no other reason, that should operate to produce the measure we proposed.

We should really like to know what is meant by those who speak so *feelingly* through their fears, when they say that it will not produce its *like*. Do they mean that it does not produce fruit precisely the same as the parent tree? or do they mean, that it will not produce a tree bearing that fine, ample, silky leaf, as large as a plate, for which it is so highly valued. If they mean the former, we reply we care not what the fruit may be, it is the *leaf* that the worm consumes. If they mean the latter, we meet them at once with a flat denial; and we affirm, that it will produce that large and luscious foliage upon which the silk worm so delights to banquet, and from which such beautiful, glossy, and elastic silk is made.

If we had any doubts as to the *morus multicaulis* withstanding the severe frosts of our winters, which we have not, for if planted on a high, dry, sandy or gravelly situation, well protected, it is competent to live as long as any other tree. We say, if we had any doubts upon this head, we would resort to the propagation of the plant for seed with the view of accommodating it to our climate, for the experience of the world has long since proved that it is practicable to make the offspring raised in a country grow and survive the ill-

of climate, even when the parent of exotic origin, could not exist at all. The operation of this principle is not confined to the vegetable tribe; it is equally existent with regard to man—it is the universal law of nature by which the springs of life are regulated.

GREAT CORN CROP.

We insert the following paragraph with pleasure, as we hope it will serve to stimulate our farmers and planters in the good work of *improving* their lands, instead of casting their eyes to the setting sun as their forlorn hope. With good management, there is very little of the arable land of our country, but might be made to produce, in seasonable years, more than the aggregate below mentioned of the whole 79 acres, or even more than that of the best field of 22 acres, which was 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre. We think we can demonstrate this. Earl Stimson, of Saratoga county, N. Y., whose crop of corn exceeds 5,000 bushels, averages above 100 bushels to the acre; his land is naturally a light sand: he plants his corn 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. Now suppose we plant an acre 3 feet apart, and let four stalks stand in a hill, and we know it would grow and mature at this distance, from the example mentioned above;—if then we plant at this distance, and we allow each stalk to produce two gills of corn, it will give us 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. In an acre of ground there are 43,560 square feet, which planted 3 feet apart either way, being divided by 9, the square of 3, would give us 4840 hills of 4 stalks each, and these yielding 2 gills each, would make 1220 gallons, or 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn. If we come down from the aggregate of acres to the product of stalks, surely there is no one acquainted with the prolific character of this valuable grain, but would at once concede all we have asked. We have before said, and again repeat it, that there are but few farms in the country that might not be brought to yield an average of 100 bushels to the acre, by the proper use of lime, marl or other calcareous earth, stable and barn-yard manure, and the turning in of a few green crops, either of clover or buckwheat.

Great Corn Crop.

Mr. Philip Reybold, of Red Lion Hundred, has sent us the following statement of the crop of corn produced last season, in three of his fields. Mr. Reybold is probably the largest farmer in New Castle county, and the following results will show that he may fairly claim a rivalry with the best in the country:

One field of 22 acres,	2216 bushels.
Do. " 30 "	2249 and 3 pecks.
Do. " 27 "	1819 bushels.
79 acres,	6284 and 3 pecks.

It will thus be seen that in a field of 22 acres, the yield exceeded 100 bushels of corn per acre. The whole crop on 79 acres, averages nearly 80 bushels.—*Wilmington Jour.*

THE RIBBON GRASS AGAIN.

A southern subscriber writes us the following account of an experiment he has made since the publication of our friend Robinson's essay on the virtues of this grass, in transplanting it in a bog or quagmire, the result of which is not only highly satisfactory to himself, but is entirely corroborative of the statement made by Mr. R. The attention of gentlemen having unproductive marshes or bogs on their estates, should be awakened to the importance of the subject, and they should certainly lose no time in following the example of our correspondent, by carrying out the experiment of Mr. Robinson:

"This grass I have known ever since I was a child. In different sections it has, like other plants, different names—it is called *Ribbon*, *Fancy*, *Fortune*, *Puzzle*, *Ladies'*, and even, I believe, is sometimes called *Witch's Grass*. I am confident you must have seen it, for I am greatly mistaken if I have not seen it in the Cottage Gardens in the suburbs of your city. It is the grass which many years since was much used on the borders of flower beds, and is in truth highly ornamental. Its general appearance when in a'body, is that of deep green, but on examination, each leaf or blade will be found striped with white, yet no two can be found precisely alike, hence it is said by the boys that he who finds two precisely similar has made his fortune, and his lady love shall not refuse her smiles. From the ease with which it is cultivated, more I think than from its want of elegance, it is now generally ejected from the gardens of the rich, but the cottager, who seldom loses his taste for the beauties of nature, yet gives it a place in his little domain, and I doubt not that you will easily find and recognise it in such situations. In our little village, I think I shall procure a sufficient quantity to plant half an acre the ensuing spring. You recollect that I did not commence taking your interesting publication until September, though I subscribed for the back numbers. On the night of the first day of October, while watching by the bed-side of a sick friend, I indulged myself during the slumber of the patient, in looking over back numbers of the *Farmer and Gardener*, and my eye caught Mr. Robinson's publication. Before the sun rose, I went into my garden (for I am not rich enough to eject it) and directed my servant to dig up about two square feet of the tufts, and immediately planted it in a morass near my house—a morass subject to occasional overflows by the tide, and one which has hitherto defied all my power to drain or dry, by ditching and dykeing. Though planted so late in the season, it grew apace, and now covers more than twice its original surface. There are even at this unusually cold time, green blades upon it. Some pigs were running in the morass when it was planted, and I observed that although it grew rapidly, they cropped it constantly, and seemed to prefer it to any other food. With that which

was growing in my garden, I tried both horses and cows, and they eat it greedily, though it was old and partially dry. It is my opinion that this grass, together with the Gama, are much more than doubling the value of southern States. The latter flourishes in dry and almost barren lands, and the Ribbon, (which in honor of Mr. Robinson, we ought to call Robinsine) I have no doubt will be found capable of converting pestiferous marshes into productive lands, and thereby subserve the health as much as the interest of the southern Atlantic States. For the covering which I anticipate from it to the dirty bog near my house, I would not accept any sum that could be offered. Indeed I think a few years must show how much we are indebted to the discoverer and publisher of its value and use, and for myself I am pained that I am unable to express my gratitude only by the feeble use of words.

While planting the grass, a tuft unobserved fell into a ditch, in which water always stands a few inches, and sometimes to the depth of two feet. In a week this tuft shot up spires several inches in length, and continued to grow until the weather became cold, since which it has disappeared; whether dead or not, the spring will decide. I also cut off some of the spires without root, and stuck them in the mud; they grew off at once, and I drew some of them afterwards, and found they had shot out roots in every direction; but since the cold weather they too have disappeared, but I hope yet to see them burst into life with the returning spring. You will at once say that I am an enthusiast, to make such high estimate upon such slight grounds, and so indeed I am. I know that this is not a fair trial, but it is a trial under every possible disadvantage—the season late, the place a perfect quagmire, so very spongy as not to bear a man without the aid of a plank to sustain his weight; yet here it grew rapidly. I know it bears summer sun on high land, and therefore have no fear for it in the swamp, since I have found it to flourish well in that situation. Should no unforeseen accident intervene, I will next autumn give an accurate statement of the result of my experiment. You may think this is written for publication, but it is not so intended, and yet I am anxious that the value of the *Robinsine* should be known; but I am not a farmer except in theory and in contemplation—my possessions number less acres than my age numbers years, and therefore I cannot be “a teacher in Israel.”

[From the Silk Culturist.]

Sir,—Having never seen in the publications of the day, any statement of the quantity of leaves raised from the *Morus Multicaulis*, we will inform the readers of your valuable publication, that last spring we set out several hundred cuttings on land composed of dry sandy loam, at the rate of 14,000 to the acre, and each cutting produced on an average eight ounces of leaves. At this rate one acre will produce seven thousand pounds, and allowing one hundred pounds of leaves for one pound of silk,* it will give seventy pounds of silk to the acre, which at the low estimate of \$4.50 per pound, will amount to \$315. Trees two years old upon the same soil, averaged 2 1-2 lbs. of leaves each. The next year it is our intention to

ascertain from actual experiment, the quantity of silk that can be made from one acre of cuttings planted in the manner above stated, and we entertain no doubts whatever, the result will be seventy pounds.

Yours, &c.

R. & F. CHENEY.

Manchester, Nov. 13, 1835.

* Note by the editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*.—The general estimate as tested by the experience of feeders of worms both in Europe and this country, is, that 50 lbs. of foliage will feed 1,000 worms during the season, and that on an average it takes 3,000 worms to make a pound of silk: there have been to be sure instances where a few hundred cocoons have made a pound of silk, but in calculations of the character of this, it is always best to take the general maximum average. If we take these premises then as our guide, Mr. Cheney's cuttings would have made 46½ lbs. of silk instead of 70 lbs. to the acre; but even that is a most flattering and astonishing result. We feel highly gratified at the very interesting information communicated in his letter. We assumed in our *manual* that trees at four years old would yield 4 lbs. of foliage; his actual experiment goes strongly to prove that our calculation was, as we intended it should be, greatly below the capacity of the plant—his trees at 2 years old produced 2½ lbs. of foliage, which convinces us that 4 year old trees, judiciously managed, would yield twice the amount of foliage we have claimed for them, which would greatly enhance the value of the culture, particularly in its more incipient stages, over and above our estimate.

Agreeably to the request of our correspondent at Allen's Fresh, and our promise in our last number, we give place to-day to the subjoined letter written by the late Richard K. Meade, in 1828, descriptive of his breed of sheep. At the date of his letter the price of both sheep and wool were in a very depressed state, and the prices which he was then enabled to get, is strong proof of their superior excellence.

[From the Winchester Republican.]

SHEEP.

TO THE FARMERS OF VIRGINIA.

Having by a very gradual and attentive system of breeding, acquired a flock of sheep meeting in a great degree my anticipations, and believing them too valuable to pursue the ordinary modes of reducing their number, the subscriber has resolved thus publicly to offer for sale annually a few ewes and rams, provided he can obtain from five to ten dollars for the ewes, and double that sum and upwards for the rams, in proportion to their merit; which course he will pursue, until he shall consider himself perfectly justified in setting aside a flock under a particu-

lar appellation, as a full blooded original stock: at which time a moderate and uniform price will best comport with his own convenience, and he hopes the interests of a great community of farmers. At present, only a portion of the male offspring would be offered as intrinsically worth the price which may be put on them. The ewes will, in every probability, be in lamb by his most favourite rams, one of which at the last shearing produced 14 pounds 6 ounces of such fine, long wool, as the subscriber thinks best adapted to the various demands of our domestic manufactures—the rams, a choice of his raising (save a small selection,) for the improvement of his own flock. As there is happily a growing taste and curiosity amongst our farmers, it may not be amiss to state that these sheep are composed of—first, the remnant of an English breed imported before the revolution, (and highly celebrated in their day for their mutton qualities,) crossed by the Arlington long wool, improved by Mr. Custis from the Persian stock of Mount Vernon; at this period 124 sheep averaged 8 1-2 lbs. of wool too long for ordinary purposes, the best sample of which was sent by Mr. Custis of Arlington to Dr. Logan of Philadelphia, measuring 16 inches in length; was next crossed by the large French and small Spanish merino, until too great a sacrifice of quantity was made for fine wool during the well remembered merino mania. Most fortunately some of the progeny of that remarkable sheep exhibited at Friendly Grove, called Frederick Bakewell, (the premium ram,) and weighing more than 200 pounds, were employed to restore the lost mutton and wool. From that time to the present period, an in-and-in system has been strictly pursued: many of the finest ram lambs have been saved every year, in order to afford the best selection, with the view of combining the important properties of quantity and quality of wool, size, and early maturity of mutton.

The ewes he offers for sale are a portion of a flock, the best average of which, in the last three years has been equal to 8 3-8 lbs, individuals having sheared from 11 to 16 1-2 lbs.; half a dozen rams, averaging 13 1-2 lbs.; ewes of the first shear reaching frequently to 10, 12, and as high as 14 1-2 lbs. As it regards size, or the mutton qualities, at least one dozen wedders and rams have the present year weighed from 150 to 194 lbs., averaging 165 lbs. The fleeces of the first shear rams averaging 12 3-5 lbs.; wedders, 10 1-6; ewes, upwards of 8 lbs.: a diminution readily to be accounted for in rather too great preponderance in favour of the fine wool.—Its length is from 6 to 7 inches; the quality of the greater part of it may be inferred from an extract of a letter annexed, from Mr. Anthony Morris, a gentleman well known for his distinguished attachment to the interests of agriculture, and its future elevation through the medium of appropriate education, and his friend Mr. Smith, of New Jersey. Mr. Morris says, “I have delayed my reply to your last favour, until I could receive from my friend Miles Smith, Esq., of Brunswick, New Jersey, who is one of the most extensive and intelligent practical agriculturists of the middle states, and particularly distinguished among them for his discriminating knowledge in the varieties of value and fineness of their wool, his co-

pinion of the properties and value of the specimen sent me from your flock. He says, 'The sample of wool sent is one of the finest he has ever seen, and particularly so from its great length of staple; combining these two good qualities in the same animal is a great acquisition; the length may be owing to its being the first fleece, (as it truly was,) and perhaps will never be so long again. It would be very desirable to know from your friend's experience, whether the staple of wool from his flock has improved or otherwise in that southern climate, and what time they have been in the state; if fed on the mountain or plain, and also the quality of the soil. We have been offered 30 cents per pound cash for all our wool, say 2,000 pounds of full blood; but I think your friend's sample would readily command 35 cts., or perhaps more.'

From an exhibition of a variety of samples in the course of a tour to the eastward last fall, similar opinions were entertained and expressed.

In raising this flock, which but little exceeds one hundred, (the labour and pains of the last twenty years,) the subscriber has been for the better half of the time experimenting, with the view of ascertaining what kind of sheep would best suit his interest in the various aspects presented by the subject; and he believes, from his present experience, that such sheep as possess sufficient size for mutton, and combine the qualities of early maturity, quantity, and quality of fleece, are such as will be most advantageous to him, and consequently to all others having the same demands on so important a material of our domestic manufactures. For several years past he has been endeavouring to bring such sheep to the greatest degree of perfection. How far he has succeeded is left for others to judge; but he is confident in the belief that much is left for him to do, and resolved in the determination to spare no pains or expense in raising them to still higher degrees of improvement, and as a further means of promoting an end so desirable, and affording at the same time a stimulus to general exertion, a silver cup worth fifty dollars, is offered to any one who shall produce in the month of May next, a ram and ewe superior to those of the subscriber, (combining the aforementioned qualities;) the sheep to be retained in exchange for the premium.

The expense of improving this flock has not been less considerable than the time. From \$30 to \$240 has been paid for many rams, and he has never received more for any individual than the lesser sum (30) lately, from a neighbour; the first fleece of which ram weighed 15 pounds, and would, in all probability, in England, have commanded his hundreds.

The subscriber would wish it to be distinctly understood, that he does not intend to intimate that these sheep are of such quality as to produce the very finest of wool, or the greater possible quantity, either the heaviest frame for mutton; it is only in combination they are decidedly his choice. The business of fine wool raising is best promoted by the Saxon full blood merino, or some of the French or Spanish blood. The greatest possible quantity of wool, by a judicious mixture of fine, coarse, long, without special regard to form or breed, but having an eye

to size, &c.; for the most superior mutton, sheep possessing moderate size, well made, active in their habits, wool of moderate quality, thin on the back, none on the belly, and not long any where. The nicest and most philosophical attention to wool on mutton sheep, will promote their good qualities in proportion to the cleanness and sweetness of their exterior—the heavy, gross, mutton sheep, on large square limbs, short woolled and coarse.

It is thus plainly to be seen that the different kinds of sheep cannot be brought to their greatest perfection unless separately and distinctly bred. A first rate mutton weighs 120, 30, 40 lbs.; 100 lbs. is considered a fair and a full weight, where the wool in quantity and quality forms a portion of the value of the animal; from 80 to 100 has been the usual weight of the widders of the flock in question, under the disadvantages of castrating only the most indifferent lambs. When age and favouring circumstances combine, 100 lbs. is attained; 15 lbs. is a reasonable average for their tallow, as they are always fat, as high as 28 and 30 have been obtained of rough fat. Of the large woolled breeds of sheep, from 20 to 30 lbs. of wool have been shorn; the finest merino yields but 2-2 or 3 lbs.; and what will our common country stock produce? Why, 2 or 3 lbs., if the brambles have not torn it from them; and a considerable part of that will fly away in the manufacture of it, from the degeneracy of its fibre.

It has been by some argued that wool is too low in price to license any additional expense in improving it, while others make great efforts to conquer that difficulty by doubling their number of sheep. How very erroneous both are, needs but a little reflection and experience to discover. It is true that economy, and the greatest industry, observation and skill, are absolutely essential to success in the honest pursuit of a living to be deducted from the soil, in the present state of our relations with each other, and with the world. But a small additional capital, is as necessary at times to the farmer as to the merchant. Instead of ruining the soil by multiplying mouths, rather double the fleece, and improve its quality, that its fabrics may last longer, be more comfortable, and afford a greater and better supply. It cannot be too urgently insisted upon, that if skill and judgment, observation and attention, are left out of the question in such matters, so will profit also—degeneracy must continue, and ruin frequently close the scene. A moderate, but improving price for wool, will be the inevitable reward of those who cherish with proper care their flocks.

The subscriber is indebted to some of his nearest neighbors for their testimony in favour of his sheep. He might have multiplied it to any reasonable amount, but prefers, that future facts should speak for themselves, especially as he contemplates an endeavour to be useful in the diffusion of information on this and on other subjects connected with agriculture, and hopes that a late introduction of the short horn cattle will enable him to reciprocate benefits with a widely extended grazing country. In the meantime his own improved stock will afford a small supply, having calves, as he believes, from three to six months old, weighing from 300 to 600 weight on the foot. An attention to the cultivation of the mix-

ed grasses has much diminished his corn cultivation, and as the advantages of improving cattle, and sheep in particular, becomes more apparent, so in proportion will the corn culture be diminished.

RICHARD K. MEADE.

White Post, Frederick co. Va., Sept. 8, 1828.

CERTIFICATES.

The subscriber is enabled, from personal observation and experience, to certify fully and entirely to the correctness of the facts stated by Richard K. Meade, Esq., in the above publication; and he with pleasure avails himself of the opportunity of thus testifying to the remarkable success with which this gentleman's efforts have been crowned, and to the high value and importance of the breed of sheep thus obtained. He is better qualified to do this, from the fact of his having for several years past been in the constant habit of viewing and examining this flock throughout the whole season, and especially as he during that period attended closely and minutely to Mr. Meade's shearings, taking samples, and frequently weighing individual fleeces; in addition to which, as a member of the committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of Frederick county, to take into view the merits of the different lots of sheep offered for premiums at Winchester, in the fall of 1826, his attention was particularly called to a lot of these sheep to which two premiums were awarded, as combining, in a very high degree, size, beauty of form, and value of fleece as to quantity and quality.

The flock of the subscriber affords a striking illustration of the rapid and manifest benefit to be derived from a cross of this stock; having in many instances shorn from sheep possessing not more than three-fourths of this blood; and without any extraordinary degree of care or quantity of food, from 9 to 12 lbs. of wool.

In reference to size and beauty of form, the general improvement in his flock has been obvious, and some individuals of the flock, he feels confident, would in these respects lose by a comparison with no sheep in our country, the Dishley only excepted.

T. F. NELSON.

Frederick county, Sept. 12, 1828.

I was present at the last shearing of Mr. R. K. Meade's sheep, and was requested by him to pay special attention to the weight of sheep and their fleeces, length and quality of the wool, order of the sheep and cleanness of the wool. Having occupied part of two days in attending to that duty, and having since examined the above report, in relation to that shearing, it gives me pleasure to testify to its correctness. I consider the wool very fine for its length; and remarkably clean for unwashed wool; and having dealt considerably in sheep myself, I freely say I know none worth comparing with his sheep for excellent qualities combined.

THOMAS KENNERLY.

Frederick county, Sept. 10, 1828.

I purchased in the month of May last, of Richard K. Meade, Esq., a ram lamb of the first shear,

weighing 162 lbs. and producing 14 lbs. of fine, long wool, after having been first divested of the tags. He was shorn in my immediate presence.

JOHN KERFOOT.

Frederick county, Sept. 4, 1828.

[From the American Gardener's Magazine.]

THE DAHLIA.

Observations on the *Dahlia*, its species and varieties, by John Lewis Russell, Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology to the Mass. Hor. Society.

The surpassing beauty and brilliancy of the dahlia has raised it, in the estimation of the floral taste, whether considered in its single unadorned simplicity, or when brought to the acme of perfection by the ingenious labors of the horticulturist. Scarcely unrivalled by the unique elegance of the camellia, it has become, like that remarkably transmuted plant, as universal a favorite among the curious and wealthy; and still more a companion of the antique and venerable accompaniments of the cottage garden, or the village flower-bed of some humble admirer of nature's sportive wonders, such as may be found in every community, and not by any means few in our own, happy, smiling New England. Perhaps the moral and mental improvement of a people cannot be better estimated, surely not better promoted, than in the observation and introduction of the spirit of the love of the more elegant and refined occupations attendant on agricultural pursuits. For my own part, I want no better proof of a feeling and exquisitely sensible mind, even under a rough and rude exterior, than may be observed in a love of nature, particularly that which relates to the care of flowers. A rose-bush, a honeysuckle, a pæony—famed in village love for pharmaceutic worth—a lilac bush, or even a huge tuft of the singularly striped "ribbon grass," preserved by some rustic enclosure from the trespass of those sober, useful, though less intelligent, tenants of the farm-yard, whose tastes are more alimentary than mental—all denote a higher order of mind, in some tidy housewife, or younger female; and when I discover the highly patronized dahlia, lifting its rich blossoms among the associates of its new and strange locality, to me it proves the gradual development of a purity of taste and feeling, which, though not incongruous, is not always to be expected in such scenes. From the elevated sandy meadows of Mexico, where, scarce half a century since, they were probably first known, and shortly after, was transferred from the Mexican Botanic Garden, the species, and almost innumerable varieties have extended with a greater rapidity and more accompanied admiration over the civilized world, than perhaps any other vegetable. The rich alluvial soils of the South, and the hard rocky lands of the north, are adorned with their cultivation; and with a singular accommodation to circumstances, they evince scarce a preference in the expansion of their blossoms, for one section than another. It is presumable, however, that heat is injurious to the perfection of their flowers,—a defect which might be obviated in a great degree by application of more moisture. Naturalization, or acclimation, cannot speedily, if at all, be expected in our northern latitudes, unless occasionally accidental escape from the effects of frost be deemed such, which has been known in this vicinity in several instances; and a case was

mentioned of a root exposed to the winters of several years, protected entirely by the early and deep snows so common in the mountainous regions of New Hampshire. In the Azores, they are lifted out of the soil at the approach of the winter season, and left exposed on the surface till the returning spring, undoubtedly with the view to give a temporary repose, and secure a greater amount of flowers.

So much has been said and written on the subject of my present remarks, that I can scarcely be expected to offer any thing new; and it is only with the design of presenting your Magazine with a succinct account of the early history and rapid progress of this superb flower, together with whatever observations may suggest themselves, that I undertake the task. Mr. Joseph Sabine, in the third volume of the "Transactions of the Hort. Soc. in London," has drawn up a very able and exceedingly interesting article, embracing all that was known at that time (1818;) but as it may not be easily available to many of your readers interested in the subject, I shall consider it a sufficient excuse to pursue my intentions.

"The dahlia," says Count Lelieur, "was originally from Mexico, and introduced into Europe in 1789."—"From the Botanic Garden at Mexico, it was sent to that of Madrid, where it flowered for the first time in 1791." Cavanille (an ecclesiastic and eminent botanist) dedicated the genus to Dahl, a Swedish botanist, a disciple of Linne, and the author of a work on his "systema Vegetabilium." "In the same year (1791,) he gave the description of three varieties sent from Mexico, which he considered as three species, constituting the genus *Dahlia*, viz. *pinnata*, *rosea*, and *coccinea*" (*Memoire sur le Dahlia*, &c. pp. 3-4.) In the number for March, 1835, of this Magazine (Vol. I, p. 114,) some observations were made on the restoration of the old name of the genus, given by Cavanille, and altered from erroneous impressions of its being already appropriated—strengthened by a similarity of sound to *Dalea*, belonging to an entirely different natural order and artificial class. Wildenow, in his *Species Plantarum*, applied that of *Georgina*, after Georgi, an eminent Russian Botanist, and De Candolle adopted it, apparently on such authority. With a similar desire of imitation, or the universal mania after new names, the florists of this country were fast falling into the supposed improvement, regardless of the untenableness of one avowed objection, and the gross impropriety of violating that rule of every scientific nomenclature,—that the original name should be sacredly preserved, to the exclusion of every other, unless founded on good and substantial reasons of real physiological difference. It was with unfeigned pleasure that I therefore hailed the restoration of *Dahlia*, and trust that the disciples of the illustrious star of northern Europe shall confer honor, and shed some reflected glory on the plant, which was dedicated to his fame and memory.

In the third volume of the "Annals du Museum," we find a memoir on the *Dahlia*, by M. Thouin, accompanied by a colored plate of three varieties, viz., *rosea*, *purpurea*, and *coccinea*, probably answering, at least in color, to the three species of Cavanille,—*rosea*, *pinnata* and *coccinea*. M. Thouin remarks that *rosea* was of the size *Aster chinensis* L.; and from the plate, it seems to re-

semble a prototype of "Queen of Naples," a somewhat old variety. One of these varieties is figured with semi-double flowers,—a fact not a little remarkable, as this plate was issued in 1804, and Count Lelieur mentions that not until 1817 could he obtain even two or three double varieties; about the same time, indeed, that the Dutch florists began to procure theirs from seed. A similar curious fact was observed in the difference of seed raised at Anteuil and St. Cloud, the richer soil producing only pure and simple flowers, whereas the thinner and lighter soils of the former place was only prone to produce the seeds of double varieties—accounted for on the philosophical principle, that it was a greater effort to produce a perfect seed than an imperfect one; that is, one capable of continuing an accidental and physiologically considered monstrous development of petals instead of stamens.

After several attempts to reduce to species the different varieties of this flower, each botanist and cultivator adopting some trifling character, founded on the form of the leaves, or color of the flower, De Candolle discovered that the essential distinctions consisted in the absence or presence of fertile florets in the ray, and termed in the second edition of *Hortus Kewensis*, *superflua* and *frustranea*. Mr. Sabine reduces under the two following species of De Candolle the several synonyms, as quoted from the *Hortus Kewensis*:

1. *Dahlia superflua*, caule non pruinoso, flosculis radii fœmineis.
2. *Dahlia frustranea*, caule pruinoso, flosculis radii neutris. (*Hort. Kew.*, ed. 2, vol. v. pp. 87—88.)

By this arrangement it will be perceived that two species are formed, the first with "smooth stem and fertile florets in the ray;" and the second with a pubescent or "hoary stem, and barren florets in the ray."

How far this arrangement has been observed, I have little means of determining. Loudon, in his *Hortus Britannicus*, gives a catalogue of sixty varieties of *D. superflua*, and only five of *frustranea*. But even with the characteristic differences which Sabine lays down, as to the coarseness of foliage and diffuseness of habit in *superflua*, and the delicacy, compactness and erect manner of growth in *frustranea*, I very much doubt whether in this country it would be easy to detect the species in the astonishing varieties of our gardens. It is almost certain that color would afford no test, although the original color was referable to purple in the former, and that of orange or scarlet in the latter. Still more uncertain the downiness or pubescence of the stems, which, though more or less observable in all, does not seem to constitute a permanent character. A series of experiments should be instituted, in order to endeavor to trace any observance of this specific difference of De Candolle, in the seedlings of our double varieties; and also whether, in this instance, unobserved, a real hybridizing process has not taken place between the two supposed genuine species.

It may be deemed presumptuous to seemingly question the authority of such celebrated names; but it must appear an important, and surely therefore a harmless inquiry, especially when we consider the tendency to confusion in such a myriad

host of abnormal individuals, as our catalogues of the varieties of dahlias present. I trust, therefore, to the candor of discriminating minds, that nothing but a deep interest in the cause of scientific truth could for a moment prompt such an inquiry.

Such a theory has been conceived before, from the failure of the Genevian botanist's characters, as also from other circumstances, which render it a still more interesting query; and at no better time could it be settled, unless it has already been done, than now, in the height of the universal popularity and general admiration which the subject of it obtains, as an ornament of our gardens and parterres.

It is a curious subject for reflection on the changes effected in horticulture, to be able to trace the opinions of learned men, founded in sound reason and observation, taking, for a moment, the situation they occupied, and casting a glance forward to our own experience and knowledge, which confirms or disproves their theories. Thus De Candolle foretold the improbability of the occurrence of a blue variety, and we have almost every combined shade and primitive color of the prismatic bow, excepting that Mr. Sabine tells us of the existence of a double white, which he feels inclined to doubt, and now "Kings" and "Queens," there are double white, and even "Mountains of snow," and beauties of antiquity, unrivalled only by the elegance or purity of these fragile flowers; the grandeur of an avalanche exhibited in a petal, and the winning loveliness of female character shining forth in an abortive stamen.

But, with all the attractions of great and good and illustrious names, and the wondrous transmutations of floral skill—for wondrous they truly are—the simple, unadorned elegance of a fine single flower, with eight perfectly formed petals and golden centre, expanding gradually into the florets of the disk, presents to my ideas a lovely work of nature's skill. Surely it is a mistake to exclude from our collections these primitive forms to give place to double varieties only; and during the last season, one such has actually insinuated itself, of however only tolerable merit, more it may be suspected from its royal title or foreign origin, than from any returning taste to floral simplicity.

The Dahlia, like many other cultivated plants, seems very prone to sportiveness or variation in the tints and pencillings of its petals. Cultivators begin to recommend the use of strong and nutritive manures in producing very fine flowers, an opinion entirely counter to one formerly entertained and practised upon,—that of planting in poor and meagre soils. Undoubtedly the former practice is the better one, and added to this, the fact, that but a moderate degree of sun and heat is necessary to their increase, there can be no reason why the multiplication of flowers is not almost wholly at the disposal of the grower. The natural localities have been discovered to consist of sandy mountainous meadows, of 48 to 5,400 feet above the level of the sea. A sandy meadow, in such a situation, may not be a poor or meagre soil; on the contrary, it is most probable a very rich one, being composed of the alluvial deposit of the decomposition, both mineral and vegetable

of the upper regions. It is certain that the effect of poor soil on the plant is to weaken the tendency to produce rich flowers, by the poverty of its entire growth, and that, when liberally supplied with suitable food and sufficient moisture nothing can surpass the exuberance of its blooms.

The value of the Dahlia seems confined to its intrinsic beauty and hardness, as an ornamental plant. Many futile attempts have been made to introduce it among the esculent roots; but it would require a savage appetite, or a love for novelty, to bring this about. Its tubes, nevertheless, abound in farina, but the supposed presence of benzoic acid destroys their palatableness. The compositæ, in their general characters, though of great importance to mankind in their medical properties, offer few articles of nutritious food. The tubes of the tuberous sunflower, improperly and commonly called "Jerusalem artichoke," are indeed considered by some as delicate food, and the disk of the genuine artichoke is used in some countries extensively as an accompaniment to the table.

Every season brings to the dahlia some new insect foe, which attacks its valuable and tender buds, or devastates its foliage. The grasshopper (a common green species) and the *Syrphid erythrogastra*, better known to the unscientific as a two-horned triangular bug, has been peculiarly busy for a few seasons past. While some unknown pest, of a green and smooth larva, luxuriously riots on the rich petals, or undermines the leaves. A small dipterous (?) insect was also observed for the first time this year, but I was unable to detect any such new depredator. Nothing but a careful examination and diligent use of the fingers in seizing and crushing the intruders, with perhaps some liquid application to the roots, which should promote a more speedy and vigorous growth, is a preventive. It is to be hoped attention will be paid to this view of the subject, that some method may fortunately be devised to save from disappointment the promised glories of our finest and rarest plants, or at least that these insidious mischief workers may be known and exposed.

I conclude this article with only one question to the experimental florist, viz., whether sufficient experiment has been made, as to soil or exposure, to insure the perfection of bloom in that rich and superb variety "Levick's Incomparable?" Every one who attended the last annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, must remember a remarkable specimen, which graced the magnificent display of its sister varieties, and which was produced in the immediate vicinity.

JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL.

Salem, Jan. 1, 1836.

[From the Tennessee Farmer.]

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SPADE.

I have discovered a much easier and more speedy method of digging garden ground, than that performed with the spade, which is merely to substitute in its stead, the common manure-fork,—one, however, made square at top for the foot to rest on, would be better. Mine is a coarse 3 pronged fork, the tines 8 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the shoulder, and tapering to the point, and 7 inches in breadth, bent as much as a common spade—the handle straight or

nearly so, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. The advantage in working is, that it is easier forced into the ground than a spade, and the upper end of the handle being thrown forward to nearly arm's length, the fork descends perpendicularly into the earth—then, instead of lifting and turning, the process is rather rolling the lump over by lever power, first breaking it loose, then as the handle, with one hand near the end, and the other about the middle descends, the arm rests on the knee, and the forward hand becomes the pivot of a second lever, of less power than the first, and sufficient with a little forward motion, if the ground is somewhat adhesive, to turn over almost a cubic foot at once. If it inclines to turn backwards drawing the fork partly out will generally obviate that difficulty, but sometimes the old method of lifting and turning must be resorted to.

Ground dug in fall or winter, I conclude should be left rough, as presenting more surface to the action of the frost and air, it is in better condition in the spring than if made smooth, though finely pulverized.

Very respectfully yours,

G. H.

Dec. 12, 1835.

Silk in New Jersey.—As an evidence of the facility with which the mulberry may be raised, and the silk manufactured in this country, we quote the following from the Bridgetown (N. J.) Washington Whig:

We have in our possession a few skeins of sewing silk, raised and manufactured by Dr. S. Marcy of Cold Spring, Cape May, which we pronounce first rate. Mr. Marcy writes that he manufactures about four pounds annually from a few shade trees at his door. He likewise has an orchard of four acres of trees planted last spring. This looks like entering into the business with spirit.—Success cannot fail to attend the enterprise.

A SINGULAR TREE.

Haverstraw, Rockland Cy. N. York, Dec. 25.

We are credibly informed that there is now standing in the north part of this town, an apple tree, set out by a Mr. Teneyck upwards of 30 years since, and which now exhibits the following singular phenomena. About 30 years since, and late in the fall after leaves of other trees had fallen to the ground, this tree put forth buds, and on the very eve of winter appeared in full bloom, with all the green leaves, the full bloom blossoms, the odor, and beauty, and freshness of May upon it. Since that time, but one half the branches of this tree have borne each year; that portion of the branches composing the south, half, bearing one year, and those composing the north, the next year, and thus alternately changing from year to year. The branches that do bear, during the time of their barrenness, appear entirely dead, but the next season they revive again, and put forth their blossoms, while the opposite branches, as by preconcerted arrangement, take their place and seemingly dwindle into decay.—*North River Times.*

Mr. Clay has recently imported for his farm at Ashland, Ky., 9 or 10 of the finest cattle that have been seen in that state.

From the New England Farmer.

WORMS IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.

The few but valuable remarks on the *æstrus ovis* and its progeny, which appeared in No. 4. of the current volume of the Farmer, will, I trust, receive the attentive and extensive consideration of agriculturists which their importance demands, and that the prophylactic suggestion will be adopted, "an ounce of prevention," &c. The losses sustained in some parts of the country by sheep owners, from the attacks of the insect, are, I believe, much greater than is generally supposed, and the cause is oftentimes wholly unknown. Sheep affected by the 'worm in the head' soon pine away; it is impossible to fatten them. A constant running at the nose commences, first of a glary mucus, which is succeeded by bloody and corrupted matter. They rub and sometimes strike their heads against fences, &c. and I have observed them, particularly lambs, froth at the mouth, and jump into the air until, exhausted, they would fall to the ground.

Having in several instances succeeded in curing them, even in the last stage of the disease, I have thought the remedy I employed might be worthy of publicity—During the autumn of 1833, my flock consisted of about sixty sheep, most of them recently purchased. During the fall and winter, a number of them died; but not until in the spring, when I had lost fifteen or sixteen ewes and as many lambs, did I discover the cause. Opening the head of one to see in what condition it was in, I found several dark-headed, white worms, varying from one half to three fourths of an inch in length, and one eighth of an inch in thickness. The cartilage of the nasal organ was in a sadly corrupted state. A number of the other sheep were apparently near their end from the same cause. Selecting three of the worst, I tried what I thought a desperate experiment, pouring a tea-spoonful of spirits of turpentine down each nostril. It evidently gave them considerable pain at first, but I soon had the satisfaction to see them quietly grazing. I then administered the dose to all the dirty nosed sheep in the flock, and do not now remember losing one that was full grown for many months. Last spring I found they were again affected, and repeated turpentine potions, mixed however with an equal quantity of olive oil, which I thought would render it less liable to injure the sheep. The result was again successful: and, though I had despaired of ever curing some of them, this autumn the whole flock has gone to the shambles.

In several of the heads I examined, I found a long white worm, not thicker than a common knitting needle, evidently of entirely a different genus; and on one occasion, I washed with a syringe and warm water from the nose of a lamb a mass of them that would have filled a cubic half-inch. The lamb died under the operation.

Be so good as to inform me if the *æstrus ovis* deposits its egg "from the middle of August to the middle of September."—How do the worms get into the nostrils of lambs in the spring?

Very respectfully,

SAM'L ALLISON.

Yardville, N. Y. 10 mo. 10th, 1835.

EMIGRATION FROM VIRGINIA.

The following is truly a gloomy picture:

From the Norfolk Beacon of Dec. 14.

"We give up a large share of our paper this morning to subjects connected with the all-important questions of Internal Improvement and the increase of Bank Capital. Disguise it as we may, the destiny of the Old Dominion must be decided by the present Assembly. If we do not enter into the spirit of the times—if we do not cast aside ancient prejudices—and act up to the feelings and wails of the present day, the most awful calamities will ensue. Our population in the course of another year will depart by hundreds and thousands, and our state will be undone. The very last Danville Reporter states that more than one thousand negroes have been carried by their owners to the South during the past year from Pittsylvania! What a drain from a single county! Albemarle has lost, it is said, near two thousand, and most other counties in nearly the same proportion. Thus is the wealth of the State running through our fingers, and when it only remains for us to shut our hands, we have not the resolution for the effort. Emigration is devouring us alive, and if we stir not in time, the season of relief will be past. We venture to say that if the present Assembly does not respond to the real interest of the State, we are gone—the public pulse will have fallen too low to beat healthy again. Feeling as we do on this subject, we are bound to provide that so far as we are concerned, the public shall not sleep in false security. Our paper this morning contains the strongest evidences of the dispositions of a large portion of the people, and we are sure that no one, who has the prosperity of our commonwealth at heart, can hesitate respecting the course before him.

It is gratifying to state that the demand for the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, has increased so rapidly since the first of the year, when it appeared in a beautiful change of dress, that the publisher has been induced to reprint several of the preceding numbers, to enable him to furnish new subscribers from the first of the present volume. Many who were unable to get the work before, may now be supplied. This well conducted publication deserves to be paid for promptly in advance, as the expenses of prosecuting it in its present improved form, we are certain, will not leave much profit to the proprietors.—*Salmagundi*.

A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size filled on both sides with humorous and costly engravings, will be published every quarter, as a supplement to the SALMAGUNDI. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA, and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions, for the present year, in advance, without further solicitation.—*Salmagundi*.

Mr. Noah Frisbie's mammoth hog, raised at Litchfield, Conn. and recently killed at Hartford, weighed 892 pounds and was but two years and three months old.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 50	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	5 00	6 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	new	76 78
White,	"	do	76 78
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	18 1	
North Carolina,	"		
Upland,	"	18 1	20
FEATHERS,	pound.	37	40
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	1 37
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	7 75	8 25
Do. do. baker's,	"	7 25	7 75
Do. do. Superfine,	"	7 00	
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	6 75	6 87
" wagon price,	"	6 62	6 75
City Mills, extra,	"	6 87	7 00
Do.	"	6 87	
Susquehanna, firm & scarce	"	6 75	
Rye,	"	5 00	5 25
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd.	hhd.	19 50	20 00
do. in bbl.	bbl.	4 37	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 75
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,	"	2 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	3 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.		15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	7 50
Slaughtered,	"	7 00	7 50
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	12 1	
second,	"	10	
refuse,	"	8	
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	42	45
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.		
Black eye,	"		1 25
Lady,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.		5 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 25	
PALMA-CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	88	90
Susquehanna,	"	none	
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrapery, suitable	"		
for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	6 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	5 00
Virginia,	"	6 00	
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 45	1 50
Red,	"	1 35	1 45
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. }	gallon.	37	37 1
" in hhd. }	"	33 1	
" wagon price,	"	30	bbls
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	washed, untow	
Full Merino,	"	55 to 68	30 32
Three fourths Merino,	"	48 55	28 30
One half do. }	"	45 48	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri. }	"	40 45	24 26
Pulled,	"	36 40	22 24

FOR SALE.

A DURHAM Short-horn bull 15-16 blood. He is from a fine cow and got by Col. Powell's celebrated bull Monk—now two years old. Price, delivered at York, Pa., \$130.

Letters addressed to the editor post paid, will be attended to.

nov 10

24.

FIELD SEEDS.

NEW AND RARE SORTS.

THE Subscriber is just receiving ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES of European and other FIELD SEEDS, among which are many NEW AND RARE KINDS, and well adapted to suit the MIDDLE and SOUTHERN STATES, viz:

PERENNIAL and ITALIAN RYE GRASS, these grasses, particularly the former, are extensively cultivated in Europe, are generally mixed with clover; fine pasture, rich moist meadow land suits them best. Sow 1 bushel to an acre.

SAINFOIN or ESPERSETT, particularly adapted to a calcareous or chalky soil, considered in England, one of the most valuable plants: farmers not possessing calcareous soils, may succeed with this grass by dressing their lands with clay marl. This grass would no doubt flourish well in our most southern states.—3 to 4 bushels of seed should be sown per acre.

FIELD BURNETT, this grass is well suited for sowing on high, gravelly soils; fine sheep pasture—sow 2 bushels per acre.

SCARLET CLOVER, or TREFOIL—Trifolium Incarnatum. A valuable early grass, and fine for soiling in summer, or supplying food when other grasses are winter killed. If sown in the fall it can be cut three weeks earlier than common clover, or if sown in the months of April, 50 days after sowing. From its rapid growth it is likely to become a valuable acquisition to the farmer—20lbs. is required to seed one acre. Also for sale a few pounds **YELLOW TREFOIL**.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—Fine pasture, and for lawns. Its increase is very much facilitated by a top dressing of ashes—sow half peck per acre.

BLUE GRASS, GREEN GRASS, &c.—Suitable for forming fine green swards, and sometimes sown for pasture, and on meadow land—sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre.

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS.—Particularly valuable for pasture, very early; proper situation well drained meadow land.

MILLET.—The stalk of this plant resembles those of Indian corn, though much smaller, principally valuable for green fodder, 2 good crops can be raised during the season, the first to be sown about the 20th May, on a rich light soil—half a bushel of seed should be sown per acre, if fodder is the object, and less if for seed.

ENGLISH & POLAND OATS—several sorts weighing 44 lbs. per bushel, cultivated as the common kinds.

SKINLESS OATS.—The grain naked like wheat, should be sown about 15th April. A product of 80 bushels, is said can be produced from one acre, and each bushel is worth three times more than the common oats—price 50 cts. per lb.

SPRING & WINTER VETCHES of TARES.

LUCERNE or FRENCH CLOVER.—Very valuable, especially for soiling, bears cutting several times during summer, requires a deep rich loam, not wet. Stands the severest winters, and drought does not effect it—20 lbs. is sufficient to seed one acre, if sown broad cast—half a bushel of rye or oats if sown with 20 lbs. of seed will effectually protect the tender plants from weeds.—See Am. Farmer.

GAMA GRASS.—This last but not least in value, is a strong coarse grass, indigenous to all the Southern States, but has been but partially cultivated, its product is immense. Animals eat it with avidity. An ounce of seed which contains 260 kernels, will by being planted and subdivided three seasons in succession, enable the culturist to set out a meadow of 53 1-2 acres, which will last him an age—price 50 cts. per ounce.

ALSO

MANGOLD WURZEL, or large pale red Beet; **RUTA BAGA**; **LARGE YELLOW TURNIP**; **ROUND & LONG CROOKED PUMPKIN**; **FIELD PEAS and BEANS**; **Cow CABBAGE**, of *Cacaenam Kale*, a fine green fodder for cattle; **Altringham Carrot**; **MERCER, EARLY KIDNEY & EARLY ROUND POTATOES**.

For sale by **R. SINCLAIR, Jr.**
Light, near Pratt st.

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Progress of the silk business—notice of Sir John Sinclair's death—remarks on the propriety of multiplying the morus multicaulis by seed—account of a great corn crop—experiments made with transplanting the ribbon grass in marshes—product of mulberry foliage—R. K. Meade's letter on his breed of sheep—an interesting paper on the Dahlia by professor Russell—account of a substitute for the spade—silk made by Dr. Marcy—a singular tree—a cure for worms in the head of sheep—emigration from Virginia—notice of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—a mammoth hog—prices current, advertisements, &c.



TREES—SEEDS, &c.

100 LBS. White Italian Mulberry Seed, direct from the most celebrated Silk Districts in Italy.

75 lbs. White Mulberry Seed of American growth.

60,000 Chinese Mulberry cuttings perfectly prepared for planting.

2,500 Chinese Mulberries, of large size, 900 of which are inoculated on the white mulberry, which gives them additional hardihood—price \$50 per 100.

These trees were planted in an orchard which it is necessary now to remove.

35,000 Chinese Mulberries of the usual sizes at \$25 to \$30 per 100, and some of larger sizes, at \$37 per 100.

Fruit and Ornamental trees, Green-house Plants, Roses, Bulbous roots, &c. The collection of which is unrivalled, and priced Catalogues of which will be sent to every applicant. Double Dahlias above 500 most splendid varieties, and comprising 200 very rare and superb kinds not to be found elsewhere in the Union.

Garden, agricultural, and flower seeds—an immense collection comprising all the new and rare varieties of vegetables, &c., as will be seen by the catalogue.

20 bushels of the celebrated chevalier Barley.

1,000 lbs. Early Crimson Clover, or Trifolium Incarnatum.

2,000 lbs. White Dutch Clover,

20 bushels Talavera wheat.

10 do Venetian do

100 do Early August and Hopetown oats, the latter weighing 44 lbs. per bushel.

160 do Orchard Grass seed.

75 do Tall meadow oats grass.

30 do Italian Rye grass (very valuable).

100 do Pacey's perennial rye grass.

2,000 lbs. Finest Provence Lucerne.

20 bushels new white Field Beans, (very productive).

300 bushels early Nonpareil, Saccharine Pink Eye.

Taylors Forty-fold and other celebrated Potatoes.

25 bushels Potato Onions.

Also, Field Bamel, St. Fain or Esparcette, Large Riga Flax, Lentiles, Vetches, Millet, Yellow Clover—a superior large variety of Teazel—2 varieties of Castor Oil—Bean, Weld, Wood, Madder, &c.

Orders sent direct per mail will receive immediate attention, and seeds in quantity will be supplied at very moderate rates.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,

Linnæan Botanic Garden & Nurseries, Flushing near N. Y.
Feb. 23 2t

GAMA GRASS SEED.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Gama Grass Seed.

This is the grass that bears cutting every 15 days for soiling, and every thirty days for hay, from the middle of May till frost, say till the middle of November, and has yielded at the rate of 64 tons to the acre under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and from an acre of which 30 tons may be calculated upon. The earlier it is sown in the spring the better.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.

Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near Pratt street.
feb 9

DEVON STOCK.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility; the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the *Devonshire Oxen*, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of six miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter post paid to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.
nov 10 4t

SHEEP AND CATTLE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, is authorized to sell a part of the stock of SHEEP & COWS of John Barney, Esq. so well known as a successful breeder, while he resided at Fort Penn, Del. The Sheep are of the Bakewell breed, and he has been particular to keep up their purity and integrity of constitution, by periodical importations of rams to prevent the evil consequences of breeding in and in. The price is \$50 for rams and \$25 for ewes. Ewes with lambs by their side, deliverable first of April, \$35.

Among the rams there is a most splendid animal, imported by Mr. Barney from England, the sire of many of his yearlings—his price is \$100.

His Cows consist of about 20 in number, and have been bred for their fine dairy qualities. They are large sized and all deep milkers. There are among them 7-8 and 3-4 Durhams, Durhams and Devons, Durhams & Simms' imported breed, and crosses with a favorite French bull imported some years since by the late Stephen Girard, esq. The price of these cows are \$100 each.

To those who are acquainted with the reputation of Mr. Barney as a breeder and grazer, it is unnecessary to add any thing in favor of his stock; but to those who may be unacquainted with him, it may be proper to observe that his great pride with respect to his sheep, has been to combine weight of carcass with yield of fleece, and that his object with his cows has always been, to breed for size and deep milking, and that thirty years' experience has not been lost upon a gentleman of his close and acute observation.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid. feb 9

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale two most beautiful Devonshire Bulls, rising three years of age each, of pure and celebrated blood. Also, one Bull 4 years old, a cross between a full bred Durham bull and a pure Devon cow. This noble animal combines in a remarkable degree the good points of both breeds. To gentlemen of the south who may desire to improve their stocks of cattle, the present is an opportunity rarely to be met with. All letters to the editor upon the subject must be post paid. de 29 4t

A BROOD MARE FOR SALE.

A SUBSCRIBER in Virginia writes to us as follows:

"I have a considerable stock of Blood Horses on hand, which would allow me to spare a Brood Mare, by the celebrated Contention. Should any gentleman wish to breed from any of the imported or other horses in the south, it would afford a fine opportunity to purchase her and have her served before taking her to the north. She is young, has brought two colts, and can be accompanied by well authenticated testimonials of pedigree, as her sire is well known, and her dam was once owned by Col. Wm. R. Johnson."

Any person desirous of purchasing a Brood Mare of the above description, can be supplied by addressing a letter to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener—post paid. Feb. 16. 4t.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—The analysis of Soils, manures, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy, by

TYSON & FISHER, Chemists,
3t Druggists, No. 192 Market street, Baltimore.

STOCK OF IMPROVED SHORT HORN DURHAM.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, has for sale two 7-8 and four 3-4 bred cows, 2 full bred and seven 7-8 bred bulls of the improved short-horn breed. They are all fine animals whether regard be had to their milking or fattening propensities. Their pedigrees are indisputable, all tracing to the British Herd book. They will be sold low for cash, their excellence being considered.—To any person, company, or society, who may want several, a great bargain would be given.

Letters addressed to the editor upon this subject, must be post paid. nov 10 4t

WHITE TURKEYS.

A few pair of White Turkeys would be purchased at the Agricultural Repository in Light near Pratt street, by
ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr.
de 29 3t.